

**AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL
GROUNDS FOR BREAST CANCER
SURVIVORS EVENT**

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 17, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 238, legislation authorizing the use of the Capitol grounds for a breast cancer survivors' event sponsored by the National Race for the Cure Organization on April 1.

As a woman and a mother, I feel that there are few issues as important to women's health as the breast cancer epidemic facing our nation. As you may know, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in American women today. An estimated 2.6 million women in the United States are living with breast cancer. Currently, there are 1.8 million women in this country who have been diagnosed with breast cancer and 1 million more who do not yet know that they have the disease. It was estimated that in 1996, 184,300 new cases of breast cancer would be diagnosed and 44,300 women would die from the disease. Breast cancer costs this country more than \$6 billion each year in medical expenses and lost productivity.

These statistics are powerful indeed, but they cannot possibly capture the heartbreak of this disease which impacts not only the women who are diagnosed, but their husbands, children and families.

Sadly, the death rate from breast cancer has not been reduced in more than 50 years. One out of four women with breast cancer dies within the first 5 years; 40 percent die within 10 years of diagnosis. Furthermore, the incidence of breast cancer among American women is rising each year. One out of eight women in the United States will develop breast cancer in her lifetime—a risk that was one in fourteen in 1960. For women ages 30 to 34, the incidence rate tripled between 1973 and 1987; the rate quadrupled for women ages 35 to 39 during the same period.

I am particularly concerned about studies which have found that African American women are twice as likely as white women to have their breast cancer diagnosed at a later stage, after it has already spread to the lymph nodes. One study by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research found that African American women were significantly more likely than white women to have had a mammogram or to have had no mammogram in the 3-year period before development of symptoms or diagnosis. Mammography was protective against later stage diagnosis in white women, but not in black women.

We have made great progress in the past few years by bringing this issue to the nation's attention. Events such as last October's Breast Cancer Awareness Month and the National Race for the Cure are crucial to sustaining this attention. I look forward to continuing to support my own local "Race for the Cure in Houston."

Let's support these brave women in their fight against this dangerous disease. We have the opportunity with a simple "yes" vote to signal Congress's commitment to finding a cure to this deadly disease. I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 238.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, yesterday this body welcomed LOIS CAPPs as the newest member of Congress. In her acceptance speech Representative CAPPs complimented the people of her district for raising their voice above the avalanche of special interest money to tell her what was important in their lives. I also rise to complement the people of the 22nd district of California.

In the special election to replace my friend Walter Capps, an unprecedented amount of special interest money poured into this district. The outside interest groups tried to push issues like abortion and term limits, important issues to be sure, but not the issues the people of California were concerned about. LOIS CAPPs, and her opponent, should be credited for standing up to the special interests and remembering that the most important issues are the ones advanced by the people.

The race for the 22nd district in California is just one more example of why we need campaign finance reform. The people of the 22nd district wanted to talk about education, taxes and transportation. The special interests spent thousands of dollars trying to convince the people that they had other interests. We must act now to take the special interest money out of the political system. The people of my district, and the people of the 22nd district of California refuse to accept this.

TRIBUTE TO COL. BEN ORRELL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Colonel Ben Orrell upon his retirement from the United States Air Force after serving our great nation for 30 exemplary years. For the past four years, Colonel Orrell has held the distinguished position of the United States Special Operations Command Chairman for the National War College. Shortly after joining the faculty, Ben established a solid reputation not only among academicians and students, but leading professionals in the field, national leaders, and prominent think tanks, as THE authority on special operations. His strong background as a command pilot with 3,800 flying hours and 400 overarching combat missions spanning conflicts in Vietnam, Panama during Just Cause, and in Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Storm, brings unprecedented expertise and credibility to this position. Ben is routinely sought by the military leadership and academics for his firsthand knowledge and advice regarding national security issues. His complete understanding of Special Ops, coupled with his vast command and combat experience and demonstrated sound judgment, have directly benefited the United States Air Force. Commissioned through the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps in 1968, Colonel Orrell began his distinguished career as a C-141 pilot stationed at

McChord Air Force Base, Washington. In 1971, he flew HH-53 helicopters at Nakhom Phanom Royal Thai Air Base, in Thailand. Among Colonel Orrell's many assignments he was an HH-53 helicopter instructor pilot at Hill Air Force Base, Utah; a public affairs officer at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico from 1976-1979; and as the Director of Aircrew Standardization and Evaluation for the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois.

Colonel Orrell continued to demonstrate his leadership abilities by being assigned as the Commander of the 55th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida from 1984 to 1987; Assistant Deputy Commander for Operations and Deputy Commander for Operations with the 1st Special Operations Wing, Hurlburt Field, Florida; Vice Wing Commander and then as Wing Commander of the 39th Special Operations Wing at Royal Air Force Alconbury, United Kingdom from 1991 until 1994, when he was assigned to his current position. Colonel Orrell's military decorations include the Air Force Cross, the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, the Aerial Achievement Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, and the Air Force Commendation Medal. He has served with great distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for his many years of unselfish service to our nation's defense.

It is with great pride that I congratulate Ben upon his retirement and wish he and his wife, Linda, all the best as they move on to face new challenges and rewards in the next exciting chapter of their lives.

NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 152. This resolution, introduced by Representative SMITH, expresses a sense of the Congress that all parties to the multiparty peace talks regarding Northern Ireland should condemn violence and fully integrate internationally recognized human rights standards and adequately address outstanding human rights violations as part of the peace process.

I believe the principles embodied in this resolution—commitment to nonviolent solutions and basic respect of others—are the key to reaching a peaceful solution in Northern Ireland. It is only when all parties in the talks treat each other with dignity and respect that a substantive and last peace agreement will be possible. Both sides, nationalist and loyalist, must make basic human rights a priority and incorporate those principles into the final peace agreement. A society that does not embrace such principles can never achieve peace and would not be worth living in.

This week I met with many of the participants in the Irish peace process, including the women delegates who are forging the framework for this new society in Northern Ireland. I learned that the concerns of these women

were the same concerns that my constituents on Long Island have. These women want their children to grow up in a peaceful, non-violent society. A society where everyone is treated equally, with respect. A society where they have opportunities and do not have to live in constant fear of their lives. This is what every parent, no matter where they live, wants for their child.

The Irish peace talks are at a critical stage. We are closer now to reaching a peace agreement than we have ever been before. House Concurrent Resolution 152 urges the parties in this process to stay the course of non-violence and places the issue of basic human rights where it belongs—at the heart of the agreement.

TRIBUTE TO FRAN LAWTON

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Fran Lawton of Passaic, New Jersey.

Fran is a certified senior HUD Housing Counselor, and was a member of the United Passaic Organization (UPO) Board of Directors for seventeen years. For 5½ of those years, she worked in the capacity of Board Chairperson. Presently, Fran serves in the capacity of advisor to the Board, drawing upon her vast experience in providing guidance to the Board as it engages in community planning with an eye towards the year 2000.

Fran has developed a distinguished track record of contributions to the UPO and to the community at-large. It was under her administration that the organization added the dimension of direct service to its mission. She was instrumental in keeping community action funds in the City of Passaic by spearheading the drive to make the UPO the Community Action Agency for the City in 1993. Other achievements Fran has made in terms of her affiliation with the UPO are as follows: orchestrated the first fashion show at "The Bethwood" in 1982 as a major fundraiser for the organization; was instrumental in the UPO introducing a breakfast program in the Passaic school system; and was very active in the protracted but successful fight against the proposed incinerator for the City of Passaic that was officially nullified by Governor Florio in 1991, to name a few.

As indicated earlier, Fran has forged a very distinguished career in the arena of community service. She is very active in the National Federation of Housing Counselors, being certified by that organization as a housing counselor. She also held the position of Regional Vice-Chair for the Federation. Fran was named Housing Counselor of the Year by the Federation in 1993, when in the same year she was largely responsible for bringing the 23rd Annual Convention of the National Federation of Housing Counselors to New Jersey. At the convention she received a proclamation from the then-Mayor of Paterson William J. Pascrell, Jr. which made June 19, 1996 "Fran Lawton Day."

Other areas of achievement in Fran's service to the community are as follows: past Chair of the Rainbow Coalition from 1984 to

1989; past Director of Housing for the Paterson Task Force; Passaic Urban Enterprise Zone Board, where she initiated the Adopt-a-Block Program which was later imitated by other communities; member of the Passaic Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Board; past consultant of Fair Housing for the City of Passaic; present Director of County Homelessness Prevention Program; and new Director of the Regional Opportunity Counseling Program for Essex and Hudson Counties. Recently, Fran was appointed as a Commissioner for the Passaic Housing Authority where she helps to oversee procedures and policies of the Housing Authority.

Fran is a mother of two and grandmother of one. She remains an active participant with her church, the Bethel A.M.E. Church. She is also President of the Lay Organization for Bethel.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Fran's family and friends, and the City of Passaic in recognizing Fran Lawton's many outstanding and invaluable contributions to our community.

TRIBUTE TO DR. SAMUEL P. MASSIE—MENTOR, LEADER, AND TOP SCIENTIST

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 18, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, and internationally renowned scientist, Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who was recently added to the list of the "World's Most Distinguished Chemists." I have had the privilege of knowing Sam for a great number of years and know that he is quite deserving of this great honor.

In this era of science and high-technology, Dr. Samuel P. Massie is the perfect role model for aspiring scientists of all races, but particularly for African-Americans. His life is an example of the great things they can accomplish and the impact they can have on the sciences. His contributions helped to change the course of science and to advance the discipline to its current priority status on the national agenda. His work has earned him world acclaim, and the honorable titles of Master Teacher and Scientist Extraordinaire.

I recommend to our colleagues Dr. Samuel P. Massie's story, as reported in a February 26, 1998 Washington Post article titled "Living Out A Formula for Success: Academy's First Black Professor Is Among Top-Rated Chemists." It is my hope that they will share this wonderful piece with the future leaders of America.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 26, 1998]

LIVING OUT A FORMULA FOR SUCCESS—ACADEMY'S FIRST BLACK PROFESSOR IS AMONG TOP-RATED CHEMISTS

(By Amy Argetsinger)

On a new roster of the world's most distinguished chemists—Madame Curie, Linus Pauling, big names like that—there are only three black scientists.

One is the famed agricultural scientist George Washington Carver, who a century ago transformed the economy of the South by developing new industrial uses for sweet

potatoes and peanuts. Another is Percy Julian, a pioneering chemist.

And the third is the only one still alive—Samuel P. Massie, professor emeritus at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Though proud to be named to an elite industry list of the all-time top 75 distinguished contributors to the field of chemistry, Massie, now 78, welcomed the news with the breezy modesty that has marked a lifetime of remarkable achievements, one that gave him key vantage points to both the development of the atomic bomb and the civil rights turmoil of the 1960s.

"You do what you can do in that regard," the Laurel resident said.

A pioneer in silicon studies and the Naval Academy's first black professor, Massie is one of only 32 living scientists on the list compiled last month by Chemical and Engineering News to mark the magazine's 75th anniversary. The list includes 35 Nobel Prize winners and celebrated names like Kodak founder George Eastman, DNA researchers James Watson and Francis Crick, and plutonium discoverer, Glenn Seaborg.

Born in North Little Rock, Ark., Massie rushed through school, graduating at age 13. As a young child, he got a head start on his peers by following his schoolteacher mother around from class to class, enabling him to skip grades three years in a row. Today, his personal experience has left him a believer in classrooms blending multiple grade levels.

"Young children don't all learn at the same rate," he said.

Attending A.M.N. College—now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff—Massie was drawn to chemistry studies after becoming fixated on finding a cure for his father's asthma. After graduating at age 18, he launched into graduate studies at Fisk University and Iowa State University, where he worked on the Manhattan Project team, trying to convert uranium isotopes to a usable form for the atomic bomb.

After working as a teacher at Fisk University and Howard University, Massie was named president of North Carolina College in 1963, as the civil rights movement was taking hold in the region.

"Kids marching around the place, waving signs, singing 'We Shall Overcome,'" Massie recalled. "They were fun times."

Massie was hired by the Naval Academy in 1966—a time when Annapolis was still so segregated that he and his wife, Gloria, now a psychology professor retired from Bowie State University, were unable to find a home they wanted. Real estate agents wouldn't even take them to certain exclusive neighborhoods.

But Massie said he was unruffled by his introduction to the military college, where the vast majority of students were white in the mid-1960s.

"It wasn't difficult for me because I understood chemistry," he said. "I just had to make sure we understood each other."

While at the academy, Massie pursued research into anti-bacterial agents, and with some colleagues and midshipmen students was awarded a patent for a chemical effective in fighting gonorrhea. He also conducted environmental research at the Navy's David Taylor Research Center outside Annapolis, studying chemicals to prevent the growth of barnacles on ship hulls and developing protective foams to guard against nerve gases.

Massie said he found the academy, with its stringent admission standards and emphasis on technical education, a luxurious teaching environment.

"Scholarship is emphasize here—you knew you could expect certain things of your students," he said. "You had enough money to have the proper equipment, and students could afford all their books," unlike students at some of the civilian colleges where he taught.